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IMPORTANT INDIAN MOVEMENTS.

The following letter from the editor of the Ozark Eagle to the editor of the Missouri Reporter, discloses a design on the part of the Indians, which, if really meditated by them, opens up a prospect of difficulty of the most terrible magnitude. We hope it may prove to be unfounded:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.,
February, 21, 1842, 10 o'clock, p. m.
Editor Reporter:

DEAR SIR,—I have just received a communication from Samuel M. Pharris, Clerk of the Court of Barry county, Missouri, the substance of which I give you below. It arrived too late for the present number of the "Eagle;" and as Major J. P. Campbell leaves to-morrow for St. Louis, I deem it of sufficient importance to send you a few lines in advance of my next publication.

It appears from the letter of Mr. Pharris, who writes from McDonald, the county seat of Barry, that an intelligent Delaware Indian has just arrived from the Cherokee nation and brings information that an "intended council" is proposed to be held at the Cherokee Council Ground, in "two moons from the present time" (18th Feb.) in which will be embodied all the principal chiefs and head men of various Indian tribes, both settled and wandering from the United States line to the vast prairies of the West, under the superintendence of the Cherokees. The chiefs and head men of the Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Senecas, Quapaws, Osages, Shawnees, Caws, Pawnees, Sioux, Sac, Foxes, Peankeshaws, Potawatamies, Wyandots, &c. are to be present, it is said, in order to form a grand confederacy, or to become united as one tribe.

The ostensible object of which is said to be, to oppose any further emigration of whites West, to prevent the erection of any more forts in their country, and never more to part with another foot of their land, either by force or treaty, at the peril of their lives and the total extinction of their race. The Delaware informs our correspondent that by this confederacy the Indian tribes will be enabled to bring a force of 40,000 warriors into the field. Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees, is said to be at the head of this affair, and to defray all necessary expenses of the Council.

HE HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON CITY, AND MOST PROBABLY HAS HAD A PRIVATE OR SECRET INTERVIEW WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER.—Our informant suggests the propriety of informing the Government of the intended Council, and that some efficient measures be taken to prepare the frontier settlements for any emergency that may arise.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, MARCH 29, 1842.

The Legislature adjourned on the 18th inst. after a Session of 73 days. They passed 92 Acts and 107 Resolves, the titles of which may be found in another part of to-day's paper. The session was somewhat longer than was anticipated by many, but short, perhaps, when compared with the amount of business which received its attention, much of which was of a private or local nature. We shall publish the public Laws as soon as we can obtain them, although we cannot afford to do it at the compensation the State allows, and our readers will then be able to judge for themselves whether the Legislature has been idle during the past session.

EDWIN GERRY, Esq. of Waterford, has been appointed by the U. S. Court Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the County of Oxford.

COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. The County Commissioners for this County meet by adjournment on the last Tuesday of April. The time of the regular Session has also been altered by the Legislature from the third Tuesday of June to the second Tuesday of May. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly.

The Legislature apportioned the State for Representatives to Congress upon the basis of eight, which is thought, by many best informed upon the subject, will be the number apportioned to Maine by Congress.—If a larger or smaller number is apportioned to us, they will be elected by general ticket. We should regret this as much as any one, but it is better than an extra session of the legislature for the sole purpose of apportionment. And if any blame is to be found, let it fall where it belongs, upon the pipe-laying traitors in Congress, who have been bickering and quarrelling, and pulling noses, for the last three or four months, instead of attending to their duty.

THE EVIDENCE.—Mr. Kendall proposes to condense the evidence that has already appeared, and avail himself of evidence which is known to exist, but has not yet been published, in relation to the pipe-laying frauds in New York and elsewhere, and publishing them in a single number of his Expositor. They will be so simplified that they may be understood by all readers.—The numbers will be furnished at \$1.50 per hundred, or 25 cents a dozen. Orders should be sent soon, and post paid. We hope the friends to the purity of the elective franchise will interest themselves and aid in circulating the Expositor among the people, for what is more important to a free people than the purity of this institution, and how can it be better preserved than by the attention and study which the reading of the facts connected with several successful corruptions of it, will awaken?

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Resolved, That this convention have entire confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of JOHN FAIRFIELD, and entertain the highest regard for his personal character and political services.

HERMON STEVENS, Chairman.
Attest, ISAAC MERRILL, Secretary.

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THE BRITISH COASTWISE STEAMERS.

The Richmond Compiler is struck by the comments of the Staunton Va. Spectator, which expresses its jealousies of this movement by the British Government. "England," says the Compiler, "is like a spider that is ever drawing his web closer and closer around his prey; but she will find no clumsy beetle to throw ourselves into the meshes she is so artfully contriving for us. We feel assured that she will not be allowed to spin many of her adroit lines along our coast."

The Baltimore American remarks—"The character of these steamers is truly stated to be that of vessels ready to be turned into war ships at any time; they are commanded by officers of the Royal Navy; they are supported in part by the British Government; and the proprietors of them are under special contract to receive armaments on board, and to yield them up to the control of the admiralty whenever occasion shall require their service as vessels of war."

"If there is need of steam communication between Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and New York, the means for keeping it up might be found, we presume, at home. It is a sort of service which should not be committed to a foreign government. The dictates of self-respect, and the feeling of national dignity, would suggest this, without any reference to the impolicy of the thing, and the dangers which might result from it."

The intelligent reader asks this pertinent question—"We should like to know how long an American Steamboat would be allowed to run as a passenger boat between the ports of Great Britain?"

The Richmond Whig says—"The progress of these steamers should be forthwith arrested. They are constructed expressly for the purpose of being converted into vessels of war, in case of war—they are commanded by officers of the British Navy—who will learn all the secrets of our coast & harbors; and moreover, they will, by competing with our rail roads in carrying passengers, greatly diminish the revenues of the Companies."

The Petersburg Intelligencer thus states the effect of this British line to carry letters—"The different Rail Roads which cost the States so much, they are important to their commerce in peace will be seriously injured, and our countrymen will, at the expense of the interests of their own fellow citizens, pay for the support of a most important part of the British Marine; a part which is expressly designed to be employed against this country in the event of a war between the two Nations."

In connection with this subject, the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"We have two splendid steamships of war. Why not set them running from Portland to New Orleans, touching at the principal intermediate ports? If there must be steamships of war employed on that service for the conveyance of passengers and letters, it seems to us that our Government may as well employ its own, and so let them earn something toward the expense of their equipment and maintenance, as allow the revenue they might earn to be employed in the maintenance of war ships belonging to the navy of Great Britain."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Salem (Ala.) Free Press relates the following: Ten or twelve years ago, the wife of a Methodist minister, named Isaac Taylor, was missing. The circumstances were as follows: She laid down as usual with her husband. Some time after, she arose and went out, and came back two or three times.—At last she took up the youngest child, and kissing it, laid it in Mr. Taylor's bosom, telling him to keep it till she returned. She then left the house and returned no more. Diligent search was made after her, but without success. Suspicion rested strongly on the husband, and bones having been found in a hollow stump near his house, some years after he was arrested, brought to trial, and acquitted for want of evidence. He was, however, generally believed to be the murderer. He was prohibited preaching and much persecuted.

A short time back a letter was received by the Postmaster at Blountsville, near where the occurrence happened, from a man in Texas, who, it appears, had been attached to Mrs. Taylor before marriage, and meeting her some time afterwards, persuaded her to fly with him to Texas. They accordingly secretly equipped themselves and started, she travelling in men's clothes, and arrived there, where they lived together as man and wife. She died in that country, but exacted on her death bed a promise from her paramour that he would write back and disclose the cause of her sudden disappearance. Thus has the character of a most pious and worthy man been excupated from a most foul and unjust suspicion.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The Salem Advertiser copies the following from the Salem Gazette of November 26, 1840:

"REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—Shrewd and intelligent men of business think they already begin to perceive signs of the speedy return of prosperous times. There is an evident commencement of the revival of confidence. With the election of Gen. Harrison comes the conviction that we are now at or near the end of all tinkering experiments upon the welfare of the country—that the open warfare upon the trailing interests will cease—that the pernicious attacks upon a well regulated and judicious credit system, are about to come to an end—and that the foolish, we might almost say wicked attempts to reduce the labor and products of this country to the special standard of some European monarchies, will be heard of no more. It will not be necessary to wait for the inauguration of General Harrison in order to behold the commencement of a better state of things. The dawn is already breaking, and the cry of 'Land Ahead!' will soon break out from every quarter."

If the "dawn" of better times was visible in Nov. 1840, it must be confessed that the full day is a great while in getting along—for the cry of "land ahead!" has scarcely been raised in the country yet. Similar paragraphs were published by the whig papers in 1840 all over the Union, and by dint of frequent repetition they came, with many men to pass for true, and not a few persons really believed that good times were sure to follow the election of General Harrison. How grievously such men have been disappointed, let the present state of the country answer! *Argus.*

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VILE!—A young woman who arrived in Boston from this city a few days since, was inveigled, (while enquiring for a stopping place while she could get work,) into one of those dens of the devil, called houses of ill-fame, by the cabman who agreed to take her to a respectable lodging. The hackman is well known, say the Boston papers. If he be punished as severely as the magnitude of his offence demands, he will not be in the way to practice his nefarious designs again very soon. Her baggage was conveyed to a well furnished room, and by aid of hypocrisy, the real character of the inmates was not made evident for two days. The poor girl was then confined in her room, and not suffered for a moment to leave it. Her food was taken to her by one of the crew, and when she was nearly driven to despair by her wretched situation, a young man ascertained her true character, and immediately made it known to the City Marshall. She was then saved almost by miracle from infamy. Her name is not given—but it is stated that her parents live in this city.—*Eastern Argus.*

INFIDELITY.

THOMAS PAINE. The one hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of this illustrious infidel, was celebrated in Salubria, Wisconsin, at the dwelling of Abner Kneeland, formerly of Boston.

A repast was provided, at which ladies and gentlemen partook. Strange as it may seem the following toasts were given by some of the ladies.

By Mrs. Adams. The daughters of Iowa—may they learn less of priestcraft, and lay aside their bibles for the distaff and loom.

By Mrs. House. The infidels in Iowa—they have lived too long in the woods to be frightened by priests.

By Miss D. L. Rice. The future immigrants to our beautiful territory—may they leave all their superstition behind them.

By Miss D. J. Rice. The young ladies of Iowa—may their buoyant minds and guileless hearts never be ensnared by the artifices of the priest.

THE HON. LEVI WOODBURY. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, thus speaks of the recent great speech of the favorite champion of the Democracy of New England:

"In regard to this question of currency, concerning which so much noise is made, Mr. Woodbury stated facts which surprised many who have taken up the popular clamor against the expenditures of the late administration. He showed that a gradual system of reduction was undertaken by the late administration for 1841, were but eighteen millions. Had that administration continued, the expenditure would now have been reduced to seventeen or eighteen millions."

THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN says that the surrender of Mr. Kendall, (one of the Santa Fe prisoners), has been peremptorily demanded by our Minister at Mexico, and as peremptorily refused by Santa Anna.

"Sam, you little imp!" said a tender hearted mother to her dear little son, "what on earth did you throw the kitten into the well for?" "O, coz I crazy." "Come to your ma, you little cherub."

DIED.

In Oxford, March 22d, Mr. Joshua Merrill, aged 58. His sickness was long and distressing, which he bore with the utmost patience and presence of mind; being fully aware that the hour of his departure was at hand. He was found, as we trust, by the messenger of Death, having his lamp trimmed and his light burning; he was much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and his loss is deeply felt by his surviving family and friends.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors to the estate of ANDREW RICHARDSON, late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of March, instant, have been allowed unto said creditors for bringing in proving their claims; and that the said estate to the service assigned them at the office of Levi Whitman, in Norway, on the last Tuesday of April, June and August next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

LEVI WHITMAN,
JONATHAN B. SMITH, Com'rs.
Norway, March 25th, 1842 347

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the several creditors to the estate of ANDREW RICHARDSON, late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the first day of March, instant, have been allowed unto said creditors for bringing in proving their claims; and that the said estate to the service assigned them at the office of Levi Whitman, in Norway, on the last Tuesday of April, June and August next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

LEVI WHITMAN,
JONATHAN B. SMITH, Com'rs.
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THE BRITISH COASTWISE STEAMERS.

The Richmond Compiler is struck by the comments of the Staunton Va. Spectator, which expresses its jealousies of this movement by the British Government. "England," says the Compiler, "is like a spider that is ever drawing his web closer and closer around his prey; but she will find no clumsy beetle to throw ourselves into the meshes she is so artfully contriving for us. We feel assured that she will not be allowed to spin many of her adroit lines along our coast."

The Baltimore American remarks—"The character of these steamers is truly stated to be that of vessels ready to be turned into war ships at any time; they are commanded by officers of the Royal Navy; they are supported in part by the British Government; and the proprietors of them are under special contract to receive armaments on board, and to yield them up to the control of the admiralty whenever occasion shall require their service as vessels of war."

"If there is need of steam communication between Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and New York, the means for keeping it up might be found, we presume, at home. It is a sort of service which should not be committed to a foreign government. The dictates of self-respect, and the feeling of national dignity, would suggest this, without any reference to the impolicy of the thing, and the dangers which might result from it."

The intelligent reader asks this pertinent question—"We should like to know how long an American Steamboat would be allowed to run as a passenger boat between the ports of Great Britain?"

The Richmond Whig says—"The progress of these steamers should be forthwith arrested. They are constructed expressly for the purpose of being converted into vessels of war, in case of war—they are commanded by officers of the British Navy—who will learn all the secrets of our coast & harbors; and moreover, they will, by competing with our rail roads in carrying passengers, greatly diminish the revenues of the Companies."

The Petersburg Intelligencer thus states the effect of this British line to carry letters—"The different Rail Roads which cost the States so much, they are important to their commerce in peace will be seriously injured, and our countrymen will, at the expense of the interests of their own fellow citizens, pay for the support of a most important part of the British Marine; a part which is expressly designed to be employed against this country in the event of a war between the two Nations."

In connection with this subject, the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"We have two splendid steamships of war. Why not set them running from Portland to New Orleans, touching at the principal intermediate ports? If there must be steamships of war employed on that service for the conveyance of passengers and letters, it seems to us that our Government may as well employ its own, and so let them earn something toward the expense of their equipment and maintenance, as allow the revenue they might earn to be employed in the maintenance of war ships belonging to the navy of Great Britain."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Salem (Ala.) Free Press relates the following: Ten or twelve years ago, the wife of a Methodist minister, named Isaac Taylor, was missing. The circumstances were as follows: She laid down as usual with her husband. Some time after, she arose and went out, and came back two or three times.—At last she took up the youngest child, and kissing it, laid it in Mr. Taylor's bosom, telling him to keep it till she returned. She then left the house and returned no more. Diligent search was made after her, but without success. Suspicion rested strongly on the husband, and bones having been found in a hollow stump near his house, some years after he was arrested, brought to trial, and acquitted for want of evidence. He was, however, generally believed to be the murderer. He was prohibited preaching and much persecuted.

A short time back a letter was received by the Postmaster at Blountsville, near where the occurrence happened, from a man in Texas, who, it appears, had been attached to Mrs. Taylor before marriage, and meeting her some time afterwards, persuaded her to fly with him to Texas. They accordingly secretly equipped themselves and started, she travelling in men's clothes, and arrived there, where they lived together as man and wife. She died in that country, but exacted on her death bed a promise from her paramour that he would write back and disclose the cause of her sudden disappearance. Thus has the character of a most pious and worthy man been excupated from a most foul and unjust suspicion.

VILE!—A young woman who arrived in Boston from this city a few days since, was inveigled, (while enquiring for a stopping place while she could get work,) into one of those dens of the devil, called houses of ill-fame, by the cabman who agreed to take her to a respectable lodging. The hackman is well known, say the Boston papers. If he be punished as

